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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

BEES AND HONEY.

Honey raised in a cold climate and mountainous country, is the purest and best. As a source of profit, very few persons in Vermont keep bees, and yet we are convinced that the Green Mountains might become as distinguished for excellent honey, as they are for first rate Beef, Pork, Butter and Cheese.

We lately cut the following from a New York paper: —

Honey.— In passing through the garden employed by the American Institute, our attention was directed to some boxes of Honey, of a clear, white and beautiful transparent appearance, such as has seldom been seen in the New York Market. It is presented by Messrs Wilcox & Cone, of West Broomfield, Ontario County, Ohio. One of the firm has furnished us with the following statement: —

"Last spring we had not more than 220 swarms, this fall we had over 420; nearly all of the young swarms are good to winter over. We have taken from our bees 3,700 lbs. of box or cap honey; in addition to this, we furnish all the vicinity where we live with boxes, showing them how to manage, promising to buy all the honey that was built in them. This added to our own, made 5,641 lbs. All of this was taken away without destroying a single swarm of bees. Near seven-eighths of this honey was of the white, such as was exhibited today; it arrived in New York market on the 9th of September; nearly two-thirds of it is already sold. We have adopted this plan to make our bees profitable, and not destroy an insect that is such an example of industry."

Wishing to give our readers more inform tion respecting such an instance of successful business in the hive, we wrote to Messrs Wilcox & Cone. From their very obliging answer to our inquiries, we copy the following:

Our hives are of almost all descriptions commonly used, having bought many of them. We prefer the smaller sizes, such as will hold about thirty pounds of honey when well filled, as that will be sufficient to winter a common swarm, and such hives swarm the most. We procure our honey from a box of about seven inches square, placed on the top of the hive. The box should be made to fit very close to the hive, and no communication out of it only through the hive. The hole should not be less than three inches square. These should be put on the old hives, before the Bees begin to gather from the white clover, and on the young swarms when they are first put into the hives. In this way instead of the bees lying on the outside of the hive, idle, as they commonly do, they have room within the box, where they continue to build, and gather, till they are ready to swarm. Many of our swarms do not work on the boxes at all; but by boxing them all, we average from 7 to 16 lbs., from every old swarm. Last year we got over 16, it being more than a common season for honey.

We have not been troubled much with the moth; having so many hives together the birds keep them mostly subdued. We think it the best plan to raise the hive so that the bees can just pass out all round the hive: they keep the bottom board clean of comb dust, so there is less chance for the millers to deposite their eggs, where they will not be destroyed. Care should be taken to kill all that can be found on and around the hives every day or two.

We use no means to furnish our bees with food, excepting to feed some light swarms towards spring; which we do, by putting comb filled with honey, in the box on the top of the hive. Bees flourish the best where there is plenty of Elm, Sugar Maple and Basswood, and where the soil is natural for white clover. Elm and Maple blossom early in the spring; after the spring flowers are gone, bees stir but little, until white clover begins to blossom; if it fills well with honey, bees soon fill their hives and begin to swarm; if not, they swarm late, and the swarms stand a poor chance; the Basswood and Buckwheat are the principal flowers they have to gather from. — Sometimes there are honey dews which help them much.

Our box honey which is pure and free from bread, is gathered principally from Clover and Basswood blossoms.

Our hives stand in the same situations winter and summer. We are careful to have the tops secured so as to keep the snow and water out, and not admit a draught of air through the hive. Every hive should have a three quarter or half inch hole from four to six inches from the bottom, in front, to afford air in winter. In very cold weather, frost accumulates in the hive, from the breath of the bees, and in mild weather it melts and runs down to the hole at the bottom and freezes to ice and shuts out the air, if there is no other air hole. Many bees are smothered greatly for want of this knowledge. Bees winter the best in straw hives, but do as well in summer in board or tub hives.

There is a variety of opinions on the subject of bees, owing we think, to their being liable to change. Two swarms in the spring may stand side by side, and to appearance, be equally good; one may prosper well, the other dwindle away and die; or they may both swarm equally well, and one a few weeks after swarming be robbed; the other winter well.

Our reason for this is, that in swarming time, the Queen or Queens, if there be more than one, (as there frequently is at this season of the year, but at no other) all leave the hive with the swarms and leave but few working Bees and Drones in the old hives; which, of course, without a Queen die. Sometimes they will guard their treasures till winter, and then die, and leave the hive well filled with honey.

After swarming is over, such hives as have swarmed out, we take up as soon as they are likely to be robbed, and save the honey. In October we examine our young swarms, and take up all that have not nearly enough to winter on. In this way we obtain much honey, and destroy none of our good swarms for increase.

P. S. In a statement of ours that was published in some of the New York papers, showing the amount of honey that we raised the past season, there was a mistake made by the Editors. It was printed 700 pounds, but it should have been 3700.

ON POTATOES.

The potato will grow upon almost any kind of soil, provided it be not too wet and clayey; but light, dry, and friable loams, or sands of tolerable consistence, are the most appropriate. Reclaimed bogs and peat land, when well drained, produce large crops; and some of the finest qualities are grown on alluvial soils, and in the warped land in the neighborhood of the Humber. Grubbed wood-land is also favorable to its growth, and the planting of potatoes will probably be found the most profitable mode of bringing it into immediate cultivation; indeed, as much as 550 bushels per acre have been thus obtained, but the land was manured with twenty wagon-loads of dung. A sward, or first ley, is, however, the most desirable; and it is for this purpose the common mode of breaking up grass-land in Ireland, where it is frequently let to the peasantry at extravagant rents, in what are there termed "Con-acres," and yields crops of superior quality. The climate, indeed, is there more genial to the growth of esculents, than that of England, and the soil is generally so much richer, that in no other country has culture of the potato been carried to such perfection.

The produce of four eyes cut from the cluster species, and planted in four different kinds of soil, was —

On a strong rich loam, ...	34 lbs.
—— light rich loam, ...	29 lbs.
—— a good gravel, ...	19 lbs.
—— sandy soil, ...	15 lbs.

But, although some idea may be thus formed, of the produce, yet no definitive conclusion can be drawn from this experiment, regarding the crops to be obtained from the land, for other sorts might have been better adapted to the soils; they must be all heavily manured, and good sands are especially favorable to the growth of the larger roots.

CULTURE.

In Yorkshire, and other parts of the north, the ground is ploughed into one-bout ridges, and the "sets," or cuttings from the potatoes to be planted, are placed in heaps or baskets, and laid by women and children in the furrows; the manure is laid at the same time, and the ridge is covered with earth by the plough dividing it, and making a fresh one over the potatoes. As soon as the plants make their appearance above ground, the ridges are harrowed down, and are suffered to

remain in that state about a week, when the weeds will begin to appear; the ridges are then earthed up, and in a week or two as much of the earth from the sides of them is ploughed down as can be done without leaving the roots too bare. After this the tops of the ridges are carefully hand-hoed, and the earth which was ploughed *from* the ridges is again turned *to them:* if afterwards weeds grow up, they are again hand-hoed, after which the earth is drawn up to the top of the ridges. The plants having by this time got to a considerable size, soon overcome all weeds, and consequently require no further attention till the time of taking up. It has, however, been justly observed, that "on all very dry sands, and in a dry climate, the land should be laid quite flat, and the plants should be hoed by hand, as the only means of preserving the ground sufficiently moist to promote the growth of the crop; but in every situation where there is no danger of the land being too dry, and on all thin soils, one-bout ridges have the advantage over every other method."

Another mode — which it seems has been borrowed from America — is to *plant the sets in banks.* "The field is marked out in shallow drills, at about two feet and a half distance, by the double mould-board plough, and is then marked out transversely at the same distance; thus intersecting the surface at right angles, and the dung is laid at the time of planting. The holes for the reception of the sets are formed by a laborer at the intersections marked by the plough, in such a manner as to leave them flat at the bottom, about ten or twelve inches in diameter, and three or four inches deep. This being done, the manure is divided into the holes as evenly as possible, taking care that the particles be well separated by women and children breaking it with their hands. Four cuts are then to be laid in each hole, within four inches of the edge, and about six or seven inches distance, and covered by levelling the soil into the holes with shovels, which finishes the work until the plants appear above ground; after which, only a small quantity of earth is thrown lightly on the banks, just sufficient to refresh the surface, and if the land be foul with weeds, it should be hand-hoed before the banks are dressed. The last earthing should not be performed until the crop is in full blossom, when it must get another light dressing."

Mr Burroughs, from whom we have extracted the above account, says, that "many who have heard of this culture, but who have not practised it, imagine that its chief object is to afford a great quantity of earth being thrown up to the plants; but so far from this being the scientific principle of the system, that should the sets be deposited too deep, or the banks be landed too high, the crop would prove very unproductive." He adds also, from his own experience, that "the banks being left quite flat at the top when finished, the crop proved much more productive than the adjoining drills sown with an equal quantity of manure, and the potatoes were of better quality."

Regarding the *mode of spreading the dung* — whether above or under the sets — some difference of opinion prevails; for although the latter is the method usually adopted, and it may be rationally supposed that, as the roots shoot rather laterally than upwards, it is from the manure placed underneath that they extract their nutriment, yet it is supposed by many persons that, if the land be light and dry, it answers better to lay the manure in furrows above the plants; and some farmers seem to think the manner of its application immaterial. According to an experiment made with the utmost degree of attention, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, the former, however, appeared to have the advantage or five to four in its favor: the produce of an equal weight of sets, and quantity of manure, being —

When laid over the dung,	105 lbs. 4 oz.
" under the dung,	84 lbs. 3 oz.

Such are the ordinary modes of culture usually adopted throughout most parts of the United Kingdom; but a novel plan, which deviates in some essential particulars from those generally employed, has lately been brought into notice by Mr Knight, the very inteligent President of the Horticultural Society; and, as the very interesting account which has been published by the society may yet be unknown to many of our readers, we here transcribe it, and beg earnestly to call it to the serious attention of every farmer who is engaged in that branch of husbandry.

"The experiments were made upon different varieties of potatoes; but as the results were in all cases nearly the same, I think that I shall most readily cause the practice I recommend to be understood, by describing minutely the treatment of a single variety only, which I received from the Horticultural Society, under the name of 'Lankman's Potato;'" a tall sort raised some years since in Flanders.

"The soil in which I proposed to plant being very shallow, and lying upon a rock, I collected it with a plough into high ridges of four feet wide, to give it an artificial depth. A deep furrow was then made along the centre and highest part of each ridge; and in the bottom of this, whole potatoes, the lightest of which did not weigh less than four ounces, were deposited, at only six inches distance from the centre of one to the centre of another. Manure, in the ordinary quantity was then introduced, and mould was added, sufficient to cover the potatoes rather more deeply than is generally done.

"The stems of potatoes, as of other plants, rise perpendicularly under the influence of their unerring guide, gravitation, so long as they continue to be concealed beneath the soil; but as soon as they rise above it, they are to a considerable extent, under the control of another agent, light. Each inclines in whatever direction it receives the greatest quantity of that fluid, and consequently each avoids, and appears to shun, the shade of every contiguous plant. The old tubers being large, and, under the mode of culture recommended, rather deeply buried in the ground, the young plants in the early part of the summer never suffer from want of moisture; and, being abundantly nourished, they soon extend themselves in every direction till they meet those of contiguous rows, which they do not overshadow on account of the width of the intervals.

"The stems being abundantly fed, owing to the size of the old tubers, rise from the ground with great strength and luxuriance, support well their foliage, and a larger breadth of this, I think, exposed to the light during the whole season, than under any other mode of culture which I have seen; and, as the plants acquire a very large size early in the summer, the tubers, of even very late varieties, arrive at a state of perfect maturity early in the autumn.

"Having found my crops of potatoes to be in the last three years, during which alone I have accurately adopted the mode of culture described above, much greater than they had ever previously been, as well as of excellent quality, I was led to ascertain the amount in weight which an acre of ground, such as I have described — the soil of which was naturally poor and shallow — would produce. A colony of rabbits had, however, in the last year done a good deal of damage, and pheasants had eaten many of the tubers which the rabbits had exposed to view; but the remaining produce per acre exceeded 539 bushels, of 82 lbs. being allowed in every bushel on account of a very small quantity of earth which adhered to them.

"The preceding experiments were made with a large and productive variety of potato only; but I am inclined to think that I have raised, and shall raise the present year, nearly as large a produce per acre of a very well-known small early variety — the 'ash-leaved kidney potato.' Of this I selected in the present spring the largest tubers which I could cause to be produced in the last year; and I have planted them nearly in contact with each other in the rows, and with intervals, on account of the shortness of their stems, of only two feet between the rows. The plants at present display an unusual degree of strength and vigor of growth, arising from the very large size — for that variety — of the planted tubers; and as large a breadth of foliage is exposed to the light by the small, as could be exposed by a large variety; for I have always found the amount of the produce, under any given circumstance, to be regulated by the extent of foliage which was exposed to light; and I have uniformly found that to obtain crops of potatoes of great weight and excellence, the period of planting should never be later than the beginning of March."

The produce of this small early variety in fact, very considerably exceeded that of the large one first mentioned — being per acre 665 bushels of 82 pounds — and both so far exceeded the ordinary crops which had been previously raised, except in very rare cases, that doubts were entertained of the exactness of Mr Knight's conclusions and experiments, it will be seen, were made in the garden of the society in order to obtain further evidence.

SEED.

It has been ascertained by repeated trials that every variety of the potato, when propagated during a series either from the root, or by the whole tubers, is subject to degenerate: in some, the quality remaining good, after the produce in quantity has become defective, whilst with others, it disappears with the vigor of the plant. In order to obviate this inconvenience, and to preserve those species which are known to be valuable, farmers occasionally raise them from the seed contained in the apples which grow upon the stalk; for which purpose, a few large ripe apples should be chosen from a healthy plant, and be carefully preserved apart, in some dry sand, during the winter.

The seed is then picked out, and usually sown in rich garden ground in the month of April; but it is more expedient to sow it in a hot-bed early in March, to expose the shoots gradually to the open air, and to plant them in a bed of rich earth in the middle of May. In the month of October, these seedlings would produce tubers, the largest

of which are to be gathered, and planted out, in the following spring, at a few inches distance from each other. When they rise about two inches above ground, they should be covered with two or three inches of mould, and managed in the same manner as if grown from the old potato.

When arriving at maturity, they should be continually and carefully examined, to discover those which appear the earliest in coming to perfection; which will be denoted by the decay of the haulm. These should be taken up, and in like manner those of a later growth; but those which show extraordinary vigor should be selected, and the produce of each sort being again sown in the ensuing year, a correct judgment may be formed of the respect ve properties of each. The process is thus so slow and troublesome, that it takes three years to bring any new variety to maturity, and a fourth before the real properties of the root can be correctly ascertained. The product will also sometimes disappoint the expectations of the grower; for although, generally speaking, the major portion of the crop will be found of the same quantity as the original stock, yet it occasionally fails, and the new varieties are constantly produced, differing in both color, flavor, size, and the periods of ripening. Thus, it appears from an experiment lately made in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, upon twenty-five seedling varieties reared by Mr Knight, that the estimated produce varied from 1 to upwards of 18 tons per acre; all of different qualities. The best produced from a single tuber, twenty-seven large and seven small roots, the aggregate w ight of which upon an acre of ground it was supposed would equal 17 tons 9 1-2 cwt., and being both large, solid, mealy, white, well-flavored, and in substance and appearance much resembling the white yam, has been named by the Society, after Mr Knight's country-seat, the "Downton Yam Potato."

SETS AND TUBERS.

We have already stated, that in the common course of field-husbandry, potatoes are invariably planted for a crop, either by depositing the entire root, or cuttings from it, called "sets." No objection appears indeed to have been commonly entertained against the planting of the whole root, or "tuber," — except on the score of economy, though probably no other advantage will be thereby gained, for every tuber contains many beads, or "eyes," — from each of which a shoot will spring, and by sowing these separately, or in cuttings containing two or more together, a saving is made in the quantity; but an extraordinary opinion is entertained regarding the best method of performing this operation.

Among numberless experiments which have been made with a view to compare the produce of plantations of different sizes of whole tubers, and sets from different sizes of cuttings, those of entire potatoes reported to the Bath Society were generally stated to be superior. Dr Anderson found that the crop was in some measure proportionate to the weights of the sets; and that it was more profitable to plant small potatoes than small cuttings. Others, however, found that the difference in acreable produce, between large and small, cut or uncut potatoes for sets, was quite immaterial; but that the saving in the quantity sown, was so much in favor of the cuttings as to require only twenty bushels, while whole potatoes consumed thirty-seven bushels per acre. Yet, according to a report made to the Dublin Society of Agriculture, it was stated, on comparison with the sets cut from reasonably large and small tubers, that the produce in favor of the former was as 84 to 64; and another well informed gentleman states, "he has uniformly found in all his experience, that large sets of potatoes made a more productive return than small ones. And upon trial, both in garden and field, he has repeatedly found that planting whole potatoes, even though large, very much increases the crop. In this way, however, they require to be planted thinner, as the stems, being stronger and more luxuriant, occupy more space."

To set this point at rest, five plots of ground of equal size, and as nearly as possible of equal quality, were also lately selected by the London Horticultural Society for the growth of five different varieties: one-half of which being planted with whole tubers, and the other with sets containing but one eye each; and, being placed equal distances — eighteen inches apart — the result was as follows: —

	Weight when taken up.	
Species.	Whole tubers.	Single eyes.
	tons.cwt.lb	tons.cwt.lb.
Early many,	17 10 4	18 19 82
Shaw's,	20 15 26	20 0 4
Red-nosed kidney	18 7 71	17 12 49
Pink-eyed scotch,	22 15 83	20 2 7
Champion,	23 14 0	24 9 18

The whole tubers appeared above ground, in each instance, three or four days earlier than the sets, and the haulm became somewhat longer; but the experiments shows that, although the total amount thus estimated to have been obtained is,

	tons. cwt. lb.
From whole tubers,	113 2 17
—— single eyes,	111 3 54

thus giving an apparent difference in five acres of about two tons, yet it was hardly more than the difference between the weight of the tubers and the sets originally planted.

These and other trials, indeed, afford presumptive evidence that sets cut from full grown, healthy tubers, are as productive as the whole root; for although it is recorded as the opinion of the President of the Society, founded upon a variety of experiments carried on during a long series of years, "that the heaviest crops of potatoes, and those most profitable to the grower, will in most soils and seasons be obtained from tubers of considerable weight, and will be found least subject to decay in wet and cold springs; he, however, thinks it extremely probable that, when the soil is very dry, so as to preclude all grounds of fear of the cuttings decaying, more regular and better rows of plants might be obtained from single eyes placed at short distances, with a moderately large portion of matter of the tuber, than the whole tubers."

It may also be observed that the eyes or beads, — which appear like spots upon the skin of the potato — are of different kinds; those at one end being more prolific than the other; yet, when planted in sets, some farmers cut off both ends, only making use of the part, in the middle, while others cut it longitudinally — from "nose to tail," and set both halves indiscriminately; and many scoop out the eyes and plant them singly. The stems which spring from that end of the potato into which the fibre which connected it with the mother plant, and from which the potato itself is grown, germinate but f ebly, and do not attain the same size as those which are found upon the other end, which may be seen by looking at potatoes in the spring, when they begin to bud: — those which spring from the top end, having far greater vigor and luxuriance than those which spring from the root end.

It is indeed a point which deserves very serious attention; and as the other portions of the potato can always be used for other purposes, it should never be neglected. Instead, however, of sowing single eyes, we should rather recommend the use of the entire cluster of buds which will be found on the top-end, or nose of the tuber.— *Library of Useful Knowledge.*

MORE ECONOMIES.

How to save oil and candles.—Use sun-light two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9, P. M. The morning sun-light is much cheaper and better than evening lamp light.

How to save expense in clothing.—Purchase that which is at once decent, and the most durable; and wear your garment despite the frequent changes of fashion, till it becomes too defaced to appear decent; then turn it and wear it henceforth as long as it protects the body. A blue coat is as warm after fashion requires a green one, as it ever was. A red shawl in fashion today, is as comfortable as a black one which fashion requires tomorrow. A few years hence your fame will not depend upon the style, color or quality of the broadcloth you wear in 1837.

How to save time.—Have a place for everything, and when you have done using it, return it to its place. This will save much time in hunting after articles which are thrown carelessly aside and lie you know not where.

How to save expenses in travelling.— Cultivate the bump of inhabitiveness; and if you want to go a mile or two, walk rather than hire an establishment at the livery stable. This will be for the health of your body, as well as a security of your purse from languishment.

How to save in little matters.— Procure a book and keep an exact account of all your expenditures. At the expiration of three months, review the account and see how much you have expended in four penny and nine penny items which you could have done without as well as not. Then see to it that each ensuing quarter shall be minus just those things. In many cases the aggregate would be found more considerable than you would be aware of, unless you kept such an account.

How to save your property, if your house should be consumed by fire.—Get insured. No one is entitled to much charity after he suffers loss, if he neglects so easy a method of securing himself.

How to leave your family a subsistence, if you should be suddenly taken away.—Get your life insured, for such a sum as would place them in comfortable circumstances after your decease. — *Banner.*

Fire Proof Trunks.—An individaul of Portsmouth, N. H. (Mr Washington Sweetser) has constructed a fire-proof travelling trunk, and has obtained a patent right for the same. The danger from fire, attendant on Railroad and steamboat travelling, in the opinion of the patentee, has called for his improved trunk.

GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

Green manures consist in full crops of succulent plants — such as buck-wheat, rape, tares and many others — which are ploughed into the land, and have been applied in many instances with very singular advantage, more especially on calcareous, gravelly, and sandy soils, the fertility of which has been thus greatly improved. The practice dates as far back as the time of the ancient Romans, and is still continued throughout Italy, even in places where the dung of animals can be procured in abundance. The climate of that country is, however, more favorable than ours to the system, for the corn harvests are so much earlier, that they are off the ground in time for succeeding green crops to arrive at full maturity; and it is there thought that nothing tends more to the improvement of the land than ploughing them down. It has indeed been held by many intelligent men who support an opposite opinion, that the land which produces these crops will be deprived of their vegetative properties in proportion to their luxuriancy; and, therefore, will, by returning the crop into the same land, its fertility only be increased in the same degree as it was reduced by their reduction. This theory, however, can only be supported upon the principle that plants are fed more by the soil than by the atmosphere; whereas it has been shown, by many curious experiments, that the air and water are the chief sources of vegetation; and it is a fact, that poor land, without manure, which by the fortuitous chances of the weather, has produced tolerable green crops, has been found more fertile after their production than before.

When ploughed into the land, they, however, often remain for several months, before they decay, for their decomposition goes on slowly beneath the soil, and they are therefore frequently more beneficial to the second than to the first crop. To turn them in effectually, they should be first heavily rolled, and then followed by a trench plough, for the operation cannot be completely performed with a common plough; and, if not entirely buried, their points stick out between the furrows, by which they are partly prevented from fermenting, and a portion of their value as manure is thereby lost.

The *time of the year*, when they should be ploughed in, must of course, depend upon the nature of the crop, which should always be buried before it arrives at perfect maturity, or otherwise it will rob the land of that nutriment with which it is intended to supply it. Most farmers take the first growth of tares and clover, which, if fed off early, is an economical plan; but if mowed, it is only doing the business by halves, for the land is thereby not only deprived of the dung of the cattle, but the operation is then too long delayed, for the work should be done in the heat of the summer, or, at the latest, early in the autumn, while the sun has the power to forward the fermentation. The effect, indeed, will greatly depend upon the season, for the process of fermentation is only slight, when checked by the want of free communication with the air; and if the weather be cold, the power of the manure will be in a great measure lost; but if the season be moderately moist, and very warm, the fermentation will be much promoted, and the crop will be converted, by putrefaction, into a mass of nutritive mucilage. Nothing short, however, of an abundant crop will have that immediate effect, as a large mass decomposes much more speedily than a small one; and, if very scanty, the latter perhaps may not putrefy at all, or its decomposition will be so very gradual that the land will be very little perceptibly the better; but if such a quantity be turned under the earth as will excite the force of fermentation, there can be no doubt but that it will then be greatly as well as promptly benefited. Sir Humphrey Davy, indeed, says, "that this gradual decomposition affords a supply of vegetable mould for several years;" but, although, as a chemist, he may be right, yet every practical farmer must know that, with such materials to work upon as cannot materially enrich the staple of the soil, his object should be to obtain such immediate effect as will enable him to put the land into a state for growing one good crop, which by its means of producing manure, will probably lead to others. If the question whether it be most profitable to appropriate green crops as the food of cattle, or as manure, be put aside, and that the sole object is the improvement of the land by the latter process, then there can be little doubt that the crop should be ploughed down as soon as it is in bloom, for the land will thus have its full benefit, besides the partial advantage of the bastard fallow; to which, however, there is this difficulty opposed—that the ground cannot be again ploughed until it receives the seed furrow, and therefore cannot be cleaned except by the operation of horse-hoeing, or scarifying, which, if the soil be foul, we need not say will prove ineffectual.

The *crops which are most generally applied to this purpose* are — buckwheat, winter tares, the second year of clover and rape; which last, from its oily nature, has been found very effective.— There is, however, a plant, which, although but seldom sown in this country, is very commonly grown throughout Flanders, for the pasturage of cows, and is there sown, like brush-turnips, immediately after a crop of wheat, yet in a couple of months afterwards affords a large quantity of succulent food. Several trials of it have also been made with the happiest results in many parts of Germany, of its effects as a green manure; for it not only possesses the advantage of putrefying with great rapidity when ploughed in, but also that of producing a crop by being merely harrowed across the stubble, and the seed costs a mere trifle; it is called spurry. Out of a number of trials which have been recorded in this country, we select the following from the Essays of Mr Burroughs on green crops and on manures: —

1. A field of strong clay, containing three acres on Mr B.'s own farm, was laid out in the following manner. One acre was fallowed during the summer, and prepared for wheat with sixty barrels of lime, harrowed in; the adjoining acre was sown with winter tares, which were once cut, and the second growth turned into the land when the blossom appeared; the third acre was planted with potatoes, and manured with farm-yard dung. The entire of the field was sown with wheat the first week in November, at which time the acre sown with tares was much cleaner and in better health than those planted with potato or fallowed, and the following year produced more wheat, and of better quality, than either of the former. After the wheat crop was carried off, the field was immediately ploughed, and in the following May, sown with barley and grass-seed. The average of the corn off the three acres was nearly the same; but the meadow, the following year, produced more abundantly off that part of the field where the tares had grown, and the laid was much freer from weeds.

2. After many ineffectual trials made by a very experienced farmer in Herefordshire, to produce a crop of wheat off a field which had been several years in cultivation, he sowed winter tares as a fallow crop preparatory for wheat. The first growth of tares was mown for soiling, and the second ploughed in for manure; yet, even under this management — of soiling, instead of feeding on the land, and of ploughing the second, instead of the first, crop of tares — the wheat afterwards produced was superior to any corn-crop he had ever obtained off the same field.

3. On part of a ley-field, in the country of Kilkenny, the tops of a crop of turnips on an adjoining close were cut off and spread upon the sward before it was ploughed up, after which the entire field was sown with oats; but the crop on that part of the field where the turnip-tops had been ploughed in, was so materially better, that it produced one-third more in proportion than the rest of the ground.

Mr Burroughs also says, in a communication to to Sir John Sinclair, "that he has often laid down land with vetches and grass-seeds, and has not only observed that they retain their fertility much longer than when sown with oats or barley for that purpose, but that he has known grass-seeds which have failed when sown with oats, to have succeeded when sown with vetches:" from which, and other experiments, he expresses himself satisfied that "the ploughing-in of appropriate green crops is a chief, effectual, and profitable mode of improving exhausted or light soils."

On this we so far agree with him, that upon arable land which, from any circumstance, is deprived of the benefit of a due application of farm-yard dung, or other putrescent manure, there can be little doubt that green crops of quick growth, abundant foliage, and easy decomposition, may be turned into the land with considerable advantage; but we cannot accord in his opinion that they will be found an effectual mode of improving exhausted soils, for on such land they grow too feebly to produce much effect. The ground, to be benefited by their application, should be capable of bringing them forth, if not luxuriantly, at least with such abundance as to furnish complete shade during their growth, and sufficient vegetative matter to occasion a rapid fermentation when buried: we therefore conceive that this species of manure is more appropriate for the preservation of good soils in a state of fertility, than to the improvement of those which are impoverished. This probably will in a great measure account for the comparative rarity of the practice on extensive farms containing tracts of poor land, the cultivation of which is chiefly dependent upon the fold; while on those of a richer description, it may be fairly questioned whether the dung made from a large green crop, when fed off, or soiled, may not be equally beneficial in its effects upon the soil as if ploughed down, besides the superior profits thus gained by its support of the stock.— *Library of Useful Knowledge.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.— A London mechanic has succeeded in manufacturing a most beautiful cabinet furniture upon slate. The embossing is said to be elegant.

USEFUL ARTS.

THE AGUE AND FEVER.

Why should any one have the ague when it is so easy to get clear of it? It is the scourge of all the low country from New Jersey, along the eastern coast, to Florida and Louisiana, and hangs on its victim for months. The following course of treatment is simple in itself, can be attended to in any family without inconvenience, has never been known to fail in a single instance out of many in which it has been employed during the last twenty years, and *costs very little money*. This last, although operating against it with some, will propitiate many in its favor. In addition, we will add that it is a very pleasant remedy.

The cold stage often commences one or two, and perhaps three hours before the patient is himself aware of it. It first shows itself in the retreat of the blood from the extremities, to the internal parts of the body. The blood visible, generally, under the nails, will sometimes disappear one and two hours before the sensations of the patient warn him that the chill is coming on. It is, therefore, all-important to commence in time, and about four hours before the chill is expected, take three grains of the sulphate of quinine, and if convenient, keep out of the cold. Take the same quantity two hours afterwards, then go to bed, and apply a hot brick to the feet, and another to the back, and after the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes, commence taking, at short intervals, a few spoonfuls of very weak punch, as hot as it can be drank. It is indispensable that the punch be very weak, and that it be drank very hot. In a very short time a glow comes over the body, followed by a gentle perspiration, which must be kept up, in a gentle manner, for at least two hours, (three is better) after the usual time of the access of the chill. Care must be taken to prevent any excessive perspiration, and when a perspiration has continued a short time, it is best to remove the bricks, to be immediately returned if their removal produces the slightest uneasiness, or any chilly sensation.

When the ague has been of short standing, the first attempt at cure almost invariably succeeds. Where it has existed for any length of time, it will be necessary to commence earlier, and continue the perspiration longer, so as completely to arrest and break up the habit, the association or connexion of motions on which the disease depends. In the latter case it will be most prudent to pursue the same plan on the return of the next regular period. This has never failed to prevent the return of the next paroxysm, as well as of all subsequent ones.

But will not the ague return? It may, and so it may do under any mode of cure, but it is not more likely to return than when cured by other remedies. We think it less apt.—*U. S. Tel.*

THE WHOOPING COUGH.

Mr Hawley: — As the Whooping Cough is now prevailing, I am induced to send you the following facts:

The late Rev. Samuel Worcester, D. D., of Salem, called on a family in this vicinity, where there were three children laboring under this disease. He inquired of the mother if she had given them molasses freely? She answered no, not at all; he related the following fact. "A certain man went to a grocery store to buy a gallon of molasses; by mistake, it was drawn in an oil measure. The grocer when finding his mistake, observed he must throw it away, for it was completely spoiled. The man said — "Oh no; *give* it to me, and I will feed my children with it, for they have the whooping cough, and the molasses will be good for them, and the Linseed oil will do them no harm. Accordingly it was done. He took it home, and set it before his children, they feasted upon it, and the cough disappeared in a very short time." This said, the mother immediately commenced giving it for breakfast, dinner and supper; and as often as they asked for it, on bread, pudding, in candy, and in water for drink. The eldest child was soon cloyed; the second child continued it much longer, the third child, an infant could take but little. The result was, the eldest had it so light as not to whoop but little; the second did not whoop at all; the infant had it as usual.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Safety of Steam Boilers.— Mr Raub's twin valve safety apparatus, to give notice of the deficiency of water in a steam boiler, has already been mentioned in our columns, and has been repeatedly exhibited in action, in one or more places in the city. Understanding that it has been examined and tested by Prof. Johnson, of the Franklin Institute, we requested that gentleman to furnish us with some account of the result, and of his impressions in respect to its utility. He has accordingly authorized us to say, that the action is prompt and effective — that whether the boiler be hot or cold, that is, whether under a pressure of steam or not, the float connected with the safety valve obeys immediately the force of gravity when relieved from the buoyancy of the water, and that as the two valves are of exactly the same dimensions, and precisely counterpoise each other's effects, they interpose no obstruction to the movement of the float-rod, however high the pressure of steam; and as the adjustment of the two valves to their respective seats is perfectly simple, they may, when properly executed, be easily applied and kept in order. The trials were made on the experimental boiler, under a pressure of 40 or 50 lbs. to the inch. The advantage of this apparatus over those depending on fusible metals, which indicate when a fire surface of the boiler or its plane is laid bare, is, that Mr Raub's invention indicates the *approach* of danger — the others only note its actual *arrival*. It is applicable to boilers with interior flues, as to those without them, the form of the float only requiring a little variation. The foaming of the water when suddenly relieved by opening the larger safety valve, was not perceived to influence the action of the twin valves.

It is believed to be among the most simple plans for indicating the *commencement* of a deficiency of water, of giving the alarm, relieving from the excess of steam if any exists at the time, and (by a proper arrangement) of bringing into play the force pump, supposing the action of the latter to have been previously suspended by the engineer.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Speed of the Dog.—There is a dog belonging to the conductor of the train on the Dedham branch road, which accompanies the train to and from the city every trip, and always keeps a rod or two in advance of the engine. His speed has been once or twice tried, and he has beat the locomotive.

Something New.— A new, and, it would appear, a most effectual safeguard against fire has been discovered by a gentleman of Washington. It is a composition of the appearance and consistence of paint, which when applied to wood renders it secure from damage or destruction by fire. A public experiment of its utility was made last week in Washington, in the presence of the Mayor, General Gratiot, Colonel Edwards, Mr Cunningham, and several other gentlemen, the surprising results of which are thus noticed in the Georgetown Metropolitan:

Two small houses had been constructed of dry pine boards, the one open to permit a free passage for the flames and air, and the other close built and secure. Thirty barrels of pine shavings were then placed around and in contact with both the buildings, and six barrels of the same inflammable matter were piled up on the floor of the open house in contact also with the sides of the interior. When the match was applied, the flames rose to a considerable height above both structures, with much fierceness; but on the decay of the fire it was found that the house was not even scorched, except in one or two places, where the paint had not been well applied. The close built house, which had been properly prepared, escaped entirely. The fire continued for nearly an hour in a manner that would certainly have reduced to a heap of ashes any pine, oak, or other wooden building covered with ordinary paint.

Colonel Paimbœuf declares that this composition will not cost more than common paint, that it may be made as fine and beautiful, and various in color, and that it possesses far greater durability.

The gentlemen above mentioned, and others who witnessed the experiment, have issued a certificate expressive of their satisfaction, and strongly recommending the paint to the attention of Government.—*Balt. Amer.*

Chinese Mulberry Trees.— We fine in one page of the Silk Culturist, the following quantities of this tree advertised, as also about to millions of plants of the White Italian Mulberry.— Truly we are a *propagating* people.

75,000 by W. G. Comstock, Hartford.
50,000 do. do.
100,000 by W. Prince & Son, Flushing.
75,000 by W. Kenrick, near Boston.
20,000 by A. Row, near Rochester.

320,000

and a great many thousand more by D. Stebbins of Northampton, Mass. C. B. Mellory, Westfield, Thomas J. Bestor, Suffield, and Joseph Davenport of Colerain. Now allowing each plant to occupy a space of three feet by one, which is the fair nursery distance, 320,000 Multicaulis trees would fill, in nursery order, about 40 acres, which would average to the five proprietors, eight acres each; and if planted in orchards, at 15 feet apart, would fill 1660 acres. The 2,000,000 white Italian would plant, at the same distance, something more than 10,000 acres. We seem in a fair way to have at least mulberry trees.

Death of Black Hawk.— The Galena, (Illinois) Advertiser says that the celebrated Indian warrior, Black Hawk, was recently drowned in the Iowa river, by the upsetting of his canoe, when returning from making a treaty.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1837.

FARMERS' WORK.

NOTICES RELATIVE TO BEET SUGAR.— The friends to the manufacture of this Sugar, will find prudence, caution and skill as indispensable to success, as enterprise and industry. Chaptal, in his observations on this manufacture, states that the greater part of the establishments first set on foot in France, had been given up, after having occasioned loss to the proprietors. "But," he says, "I must remark that this new branch of industry, like all others, requires some knowledge and apprenticeship. It needs to be conducted by men accustomed to similar operations; and it is not at all surprising that these have not been everywhere found.

"It is impossible to mention any kind of manufacture amongst those that have succeeded, whose perfection has been attained at once."

The conductor of the Genesee Farmer, in treating of this subject observes as follows:—

"Whether the climate of the Middle States is as favorable to the Sugar Beet, as the *north* of France, may be a question. We have lately been told, though we know not on what authority, that the Beet in the south of France, yields but little if any sugar. But be that as it may, the report [of M. Pedder] would seem to favor such a conclusion, for it appears that a much greater proportion of saccharine matter is obtained in Siberia, than in the north of France. From these premises a fair inference would be that the Genesee country is better adapted to the Sugar Beet, than the neighborhood of Philadelphia; and that the climate of Vermont and Lower Canada is more genial than our own.

"Some attempts have been lately made in this country, to extract Sugar from the Beet without success, but after reading the Report, we have not been surprised at the result. In one case at least, the common beet was employed. Much depends on the sort, however, and even the *yellow* Sugar Beet, which we have grown in years past, for the table, on account of its sweetness, is rejected in all the large establishments in France. The *rose-colored*, and the *white* Silesian, are the kinds cultivated.

"The *maturity* of the Beet is another important requisite; and there are other points on which an unexperienced manufacturer would be likely to err. It appears from the Report, that when the root is reduced to a pulp, no time should be lost in submitting it to the press, as fermentat on commences almost instantaneously. To check this, lime is prepared so as to be of the consistence of cream, and then most intimately mixed with the juice. Animal carbon is also employed during the evaporating and clarifying processes," &c.

But we have no doubt of the eventual success of this manufacture; we would merely caution those who are disposed to embark in it, not to be too sanguine nor precipitate. They cannot, however, raise too many of the beets, as they are perhaps, the best root, which can be cultivated for feeding cattle, &c., and if we are not prepared to make beet sugar, we may make beef, butter, &c., from the same article, which we hope will eventually give us abundant supplies of sugar.

(For the New England Farmer.)

MR EDITOR: — In a late number of your paper, I noticed an article on "*Ashes as a manure for grass lands*," and Count Chapel is cited as authority for applying leached or bucked ashes, to wet or clayey land; and he thinks they possess the property of amending such land, by dividing and drying it, and of promoting vegetation by the salts they contain.

So far as I can obtain information from experience and otherwise, leached ashes are more beneficial to dry sandy loams, than to wet or clayey lands. Leached ashes are, undoubtedly beneficial in prolonging vegetation, and when they can be obtained at a low price, will pay for the carrying on to such loams, merely for the purpose of *improving the texture of the soil*. They operate on such soils to make them more compact — more retentive of moisture, or as we sometimes say, more heavy. Ashes do not render any lands more light. — Clayey or wet lands, therefore, should not receive them in large quantities. They make them mossy and more barren, after a few years, though they may improve the first year's crop.

Such ashes are, probably, worth more than as large a quantity of clay to improve the texture of light loams, as the remains of lye and lime, left in them after leaching are stimulants to vegetation.

Unleached ashes or lime, when applied to any soil, produces the greatest effect when the soil is full of vegetable matter. Hence it is that they are both more beneficial to green-sward soil, or to any soil filled with vegetable substances, than to soils which have been for some years in tillage.

Their principal operation is to decompose this matter and render it fit for the food of vegetables. It is well known that a strong lye will soon decompose or render rotten any fibrous matter immersed in it. Yarn is often ruined in this manner. Some time since I purchased a new brush, to be used in washing apple trees, &c. with lye. The lye was very strong, and in two hours the brush was decomposed to atoms. It was mere manure. Unleached ashes should, therefore, generally be applied to green-sward and lime, so far as I can perceive, operates like ashes.

Count Chapel appeals to the well known effects of ashes in the case of paring and burning. But such ashes, made from peat are totally different from wood ashes. They have no lye in them, and do not seem to act as a decomposing power. Hence, though they operate well on lands in grass, much better than wood ashes, they are not of half the value, when applied to corn and green-sward that wood ashes are.

I observe that M. Puvis, in his dissertation on the operation of lime as manure, ranks it with wood ashes. But he places peat ashes in a different class of manures.

When I object to the application of wood ashes to wet and to clayey land, I do not include peat bottoms. These in truth are our lightest soils. They are also filled with vegetable matter, and only require that they should be rotted to yield us the largest burthens.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. BUCKMINSTER.

By the Editor.— The article alluded to by our esteemed correspondent, was published in the current valume of our paper, page 197. We do not recollect from what source it was derived, but believe it contains erroneous views, which are pointed out by Mr Buckminster. But the writer of the article which has led to Mr B's strictures is not alone in (what we think are) his erroneous views of the subject. Deane says, "a few bushels of ashes on an acre, are a good dressing on grass lands that *are low and inclining to be mossy*." But most writers and practical cultivators are of opinion that ashes succeed best on dry, loamy lands, or loam mixed with soil. They possess an attraction for moisture, and if applied to a soil naturally wet, they add to its defect, and diminish its fertility, by making it more moist than it was before the application. See N. E. Farmer, vol. 2, p. 322.

☞ Now is the time for delinquents to "*pay up*." We have many names upon our list, who have not paid for two, three, five, ay, even ten and twelve years. — We need not offer an argument to prove the injustice of thus keeping us out of our just dues. We will accept of advance price from those who owe for one year, if they will forthwith remit $5 by mail, the pay for two years. Remember! "Pay that thou owest," and "owe no man any thing," are injunctions which have never been removed, and remain in their full force and application.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 31, 1836.

Pears.— Burgomaster, from Judge Heard, Watertown, and from Hon. P. C. Brooks, Medford.

Passe Colmar, from B. Weld, Esq. Roxbury.

Apples — Baldwins, from Mr James Eustis, South Reading.

Bell Flower, from B. V. French, Esq.

Danvers Sweet, do. do.

For the Committee,

L. P. GROSVENOR.

COAL.— We understand that the Massachusetts Mining Company at Mansfield, are selling the coal at their mine as fast as it can be got out, at eight dollars per ton, warranted to be equal to the Peach Orchard Coal.

The Mansfield Mining Company who have been operating about two miles from the first named company, and near the Branch Railroad, have we learn, struck a vein of coal, which promises as favorably as the other. If good coal in sufficient quantity, can be obtained in this region, and we have no doubt it can be, it will form an invaluable acquisition — more valuable than a mine of gold.

GLASS WARE.— It probably is not generally known, that glass ware may be tempered so as not to be liable to crack when filled with hot water, by merely boiling it in water, which should be cold when the glass is put into it, and then leaving it to cool gradually in the water. If the ware is to be exposed to a greater heat than that of boiling water, it should be tempered in oil.

LARGE HOGS.— Joseph Jennison of Southboro', Ms. has fatted and brought to Market this season, two Hogs 18 months old, weighing 629 lbs. and 557 lbs., which he sold for 13 cents a pound, realizing the sum of $154 18. Pretty fair business this!

A dog was recently killed in Springfield, supposed to be in a rabid state. Dogs should be furnished with water in cold weather, when every thing is frozen up; and the needless curs which eat the bread from children, at the present price of bread stuff, should be exterminated.

The last Baltimore Farmer states that Mr George Beltzover of Baltimore, has a calf only three months old, which weighs 337 lbs. This was produced between a half Durham and Devon bull, and a 7-8 Durham cow. The weight of the mother of this fine animal on the hoof was 1300 pounds.

A writer with the signature of S. S., in a communication for the Railroad Journal, recommends the manufacture of Salad or Table Oil in the U. S., from the seeds of the Poppy.

Anthony Hoffman of Pine Plains, killed, on the 19th ult. a hog twenty-one months old, which weighed when dressed 891 lbs. and was sold for $100.

GOV. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

We have not room for this highly interesting and important Address, and advert to it principally for the purpose of introducing his remarks on Silk. He says:

"A law was passed, at the last session of the Legislature, to encourage the manufacture of Silk. The bounty provided has been paid to several applicants — Facts which have been developed, in the course of the year, appear to strengthen the hope, expressed at the commencement of the last session, that this branch of industry is destined to prove of immense importance to the Commonwealth. The difficulties in reeling, which were supposed to constitute the great obstacle to the introduction of the manufacture, have been overcome, and machinery for spinning and weaving, of admirable efficiency, has been contrived. Specimens of silk fabrics from power looms at worth in Massachusetts, have been exhibited to me, which warrant sanguine expectations of entire success in establishing the manufacture."

The Address represents the several interests of the Commonwealth to be in a prosperous condition. $100,000, has been paid on the appropriation of last session for stock to the great Western Railroad.

A resolve was passed on the 9th of April last, authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with the consent of the Governor, to receive any sum or sums of money, which may become due to this Commonwealth, from the General Government, consequent to the distribution of any portion of the public revenue among the several States of the Union. This resolve has been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The resolve did not appear sufficiently extensive to meet the stipulations contemplated in the act of Congress, June 23, and further legislation, accepting the conditions of the act, is necessary in order to entitle Massachusetts to her share of the benefits.

HIGH PRICES.— We talk of high prices. Just read the following account of prices at Mobile. Private houses rent from $500 to $5000; board from $45 to $65 per month; servant's hire, 20 to $25 per month; wood $12; fresh meats, 25 cents per lb.; turkeys and pigs, 4 and $5 each; chickens, 75c. to $1; eggs, 75 — have been $1,50; butter, 45 a 50; lard. 25; milk $1,50 per gallon; apples retail at 12 1-2, large ones sell at 18 3-4; if you keep a horse, 25 dollars per month for him; 50c for cutting hair, and boxes in the post office, $6; provisions of all kinds enormous. Negroes selling, women from 800 to $1200; Men, 1400 to 2000. The tailors charge from 16 to 20 dollars for making a coat — notes may be shaved for as much as conscience will allow — but if you have any thing to do with Law or Physic, you might as well take the benefit of the act at once.— *Herald.*

Flour has advanced $1.50 per barrel since last quotations!!!!! This is what the New York papers call the market improving.

☞ The Report on Fruits came too late for insertion this week.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending January 14.

JANUARY, 1837.	7, A. M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	19	26	22	N.
Monday,	18	28	21	N. W.
Tuesday,	18	28	26	N.
Wednesday,	20	28	26	N.
Thursday,	25	31	29	N. W.
Friday,	18	20	16	N. W.
Saturday,	0	10	6	N. W.

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

For sale, 20,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry Plants, warranted the true and genuine kind. Orders addressed (by mail) to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., for Mulberry, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs Creepers, Herbaceous Perennials, &c &c. that are cultivated in any Nurseries in the United States, with a first rate collection of Green House Plants, will receive prompt attention, and, if required, forwarded to any part of the Union.

Brighton, Jan. 18, 1837.

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Genuine Garden Seeds, for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the Seeds mostly used in a Kitchen Garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 1-4 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1836, and of the very first quality. Ornamental Flower Seeds will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as Peas, Beans, Early and Sweet Corn, etc. Orders should be sent in early. Catalogues supplied gratis. Jan. 18.

TREES.

Our customers will please take notice, that the season for transplanting Trees is approaching. All those who intend to order trees, are requested to forward their orders early. The first that comes are served first. Catalogues will be supplied gratis on application. Direct to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Jan. 18 New England Seed Store.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Volumes I. and II. of the Horticultural Register, are ready for delivery, embellished with colored engravings, and a beautiful copperplate frontispiece. For sale at the New England Farmer Office, by

Jan 18. JOS. BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTBORO.

Thirty miles from Boston and one mile and a half from the Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot on the Road leading to Hopkinton Springs, and within twenty minutes ride of either place. Containing forty-two acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with a never failing stream of water, running through the same—2 good houses, and other out buildings all in good repair. Also a large granite quarry easy of access. The granite is of fine color, works well, and can at small expense be landed in Boston. Said farm is pleasantly situated and well worthy the attention of gentlemen in pursuit of a pleasant country seat or a farmer wishing a small but good farm. For a person who would wish to accommodate families visiting the Springs, this stands unrivalled. Said farm will be sold low if applied for immediately, to NAHUM HARRINGTON, Esq. Westboro, or HENRY WHITMORE, on the premises.

Also one containing eight acres, with a new house and other out buildings suitable for a mechanic, on the same road, within one mile of the village. Apply as above. Dec. 28

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

The subscribers are now ready to supply Farmers and Stable Keepers with the above superior article for feeding horses, cattle and swine the quality and cheapness of which has been fully tested by farmers in the vicinity, and stable keepers in the city, to whom reference will be given

The Linseed Oil Meal is used generally as a substitute for corn meal, and is mixed with bran, or any other food having little nourishment, or with cut hay and bran for horses; and is believed to be as cheap food as corn meal at seventyfive cents per bushel.

The price of the above is thirty dollars per ton, delivered at the mill in Medford, thirtytwo dollars in Boston. Apply at No 10 Commercial wharf, or in Medford at the mill.

Nov. 23. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

THOMAS'S ALMANAC.

Just received and for sale, at the New England Farmer Office. We commend this to our patrons as an excellent substitute for Fessenden's Almanac, the publication of which is suspended for this season JOS. BRECK & CO.

Jan. 11.

GARDENER WANTED.

One who thoroughly understands his business, particularly greenhouse culture, will find employment, by addressing MARSHALL P. WILDER, 3 Central Wharf.

Jan. 11.

HORSES.

10 Horses can be taken to winter on the best of English hay, in the vicinity of the city; the very best attention will be paid to them. Apply at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street. Dec. 21.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, new		barrel	2 25	4 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 75	2 25
BEEF, mess, new,		barrel	14 25	14 50
No. 1,		"	11 75	12 25
prime,		"	9 00	9 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	26	28
CHEESE, new milk,		"	9	13
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	56	60
southern, geese,		"	52	56
FLAX, American,		"		
FISH, Cod,		quintal	2 00	2 50
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	13 00	13 25
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	12 25	12 50
Baltimore, wharf,		"	11 75	12 00
Alexandria,		"	11 75	12 00
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 12	1 15
southern flat yellow		"	1 06	1 08
white,		"	1 03	1 05
Rye, northern,		"		
Barley,		"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	65	65
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			25 00	26 50
best English, new		"	22 50	25 00
hard pressed,		"	19 00	21 00
HONEY,		gallon	45	50
HOPS, 1st quality new		pound	9	10
2d quality		"	7	8
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	16	17
southern, 1st sort,		"	15	16
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	30	32
do country do.		"	24	27
Baltimore city do.		"	27	29
do. dry hide		"		
New York red, light,		"	24	25
Boston do. slaughter,		"	23	24
do. light,		"	21	23
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 18	1 20
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	9 50	10 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	3 00	3 12
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	29 00	30 00
clear from other States		"	28 00	29 50
bone, middlings, scarce.		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 12
Red Top,		"	75	1 00
Hemp,		"	2 75	3 00
Red Clover, northern		pound	13	14
Southern Clover,		"	10	11
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	9	10
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	65	70
do. 3-4ths do.		"	60	65
do. 1-2 do.		"	50	58
do. 1-4 and common		"	45	50
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	60	65
1st Lambs,		"	55	60
2d do.		"	45	48
3d do,		"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"		16
BUTTER, (tub)	"	22	23
lump	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	28	30
POTATOES,	bushel	50	75
CIDER,	barrel		

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 415 Beef Cattle, and 780 Sheep—about 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were fully supported. We quote the same without any variation, viz:—a few yoke extra at $7,25 a 7,50; first quality at $6,75 a 7,00; second quality at $6,00 a 6,50; third quality at $4,75 a 5,75.

Sheep.—We noticed lots taken at the following prices, viz:—$3,50, 4,00, $4,75, $5,25, 5,50 and $6,00.

Swine.— None at Market worth reporting.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Portsmouth Journal.]

TO ALEXINE, IN HER FIRST YEAR.

"T is said, my little promised one,
The fashion is with men,
To toast quite young their lady loves,
And billet doux to pen.
But don't you think it very queer.
That I should make such speed,
To set me down to write these rhymes
For one who cannot read!

And yet,— and yet it may not be
A matter of surprise,
For many stranger things befal
Young ladies with black eyes.
Perchance that yours may scan this line,
On some far distant day,
When they are glistening in their prime,
And I am turning gray.

And will those playful orbs, so bright,
Smile on me then as now,
And will you come so willingly,
When years have decked that brow?
And when your pulse is beating quick,
And mine is failing fast,
And when this cheek has lost the glow
Of youth, which cannot last,

Say, sweet one, will you come and sing,
As now you seem to do,
Some stirring song, or plaintive note
Of love so kind, and true?
Alas! alas! I fear the set
Of childhood's radiant star,
Will leave me bowing in the sphere,
Where nice *old* ladies are!

Yes, dear one! that keen archer's hand
Your cousin's form will bend,
And you 'll "obey, and honor" him,—
But only "as a friend."
You 'll come to him for sage advice,
Just at that time in life,
When you are thinking to become
Another's blooming wife.

Ah! at the wedding, I shall be
One of the drollest sights,—
A prim old fashioned gentleman,
In spectacles and tights!
Well, be it so,— and if my days
Are gladdened by your smile,
Your doting, gray-haired kinsman will
Be happy all the while.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1837. J. T. F.

WINTER EVENINGS.— Winter is a glorious thing, cold as it may be, cheerless as it may seem to be, and we too frequently really make it. If New Englanders have the character of industrious, active, energetic, intellectual people — no other means in this world so much as the cold days and long evenings of Winter have made them so. They have been industrious from necessity — they have decided and read and reflected from necessity; they have become a singular people, respected everywhere for their energy and intelligence from necessity. In the warm luxurious south, they would have been just such people as Southerners are — in Italy they would be as effeminate as any Italian — in Asia they never would have built factories, though they had the best water power in the world — in fact, any where but in New England they would have been anything but the same hard, wide-awake, bold toe-the-mark sort of men and women that they are.

If, then, New England character is any thing, New England winters are every thing to that character. Let the winters be improved then.— Read, read, read, newspapers, books, every thing; improve the time in study and reflection which cannot be given to business; store your minds with the history of other Republics, see when and how they fell — of other people, see what are their springs of prosperity, what the rocks on which they split; improve your hearts and your understanding, and thank your Creator that he has so ordered it, in his providence that you can become the best, the happiest, and the greatest people on the earth.

THE SUM OF HUMAN HAPPINESS.— "Were I offered the choice," said Byron, "either to live over again, or to live as many years more onward, I should certainly prefer the first; yet my young days have been vastly more unhappy than I believe those of men commonly are. I attempted to enumerate the days I had lived, which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy. I could never make them amount to more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself, whether, between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the round dozen." Such is the sum total of human happiness!

An Arabian caliph, who wrote his own life, assures us that he had fourteen days of happiness. Gibbons tells the story after him, and boasts that he had exceeded the commander of the faithful — he does not state how much, perhaps by double.

Were I to choose my lot in life I would not be a poet, though it is possible for a poet to get through life tolerable easy — yet the chances are against him.

After all, a bustling man of business, one who has not leisure to think of the ills of life, nor any great acuteness of sensibility to expose him to their attacks — such a man has the best chances of human happiness.

Some Frenchman I forget who, has stated, that, to enjoy this world, one must have good stomach and a bad heart: I think a man may have both, and be very miserable. To be happy, be devout.

PRACTICE — Does not always make perfect. Curran, when told by his physician that he seemed to cough with more difficulty replied — "That is odd enough, for I have been practising all night."

"I say, neighbor Hodge, what are you fencing up that are pasture for? forty acres of it would starve a cow!" "Right," replied Hodge, "I'm fencing it up to keep the cows out."

You sot of a fellow!" exclaimed a poor woman to her husband, "you are always at the public house, getting drunk with hot purl, while I am at home with nothing to drink but cold water."

"Cold, you silly jade," hiccoughed the husband, "why don't you warm it?"

A GOOD ONE.— A gentleman asked a wag the other day, the reason why so many of the tall gentlemen were bachelors? The reply was that "they were obliged to lie corner wise in the bed to keep their feet in, and a wife would be in the way."

A small boat containing six persons, was upset in the North river by the ice, and *five* of them were drowned.

The Mercury sunk on Tuesday, 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, to 18 below 0, and yesterday morning at 6, to 21 below.—*Keene N. H. Sent.*

In the Boston and Providence Rail Road case, the Court have given a verdict in favor of *the Plaintiffs.* $20,000.

Lord Brougham has given twentyfive thousand dollars to the London University.

A fire broke out in Johnstown, Montgomery County, N. Y. on the 25th ult. which consumed the largest and fairest portion of that village.

A terrible avalanche occurred a few weeks since in the State of New York, by which six lives, sixteen horses and much valuable property was lost.

Another awful shipwreck, which cost the lives of 108 individuals, recently occurred on the New York coast.

TO PLOUGHMEN.

The subscriber has upwards of 300 acres of meadow land, now in sod, near the city of New York, that he wishes ploughed as early in the course of the next year as practicable. He wishes to contract for the whole, or any part. It must be ploughed four inches deep, the furrow must be turned completely over, so that the whole will lie flat. To plough a great part of this land, advantageously and speedily, a double team of light cattle is preferable to one pair of heavy oxen. Provender for men and cattle, can be procured on the premises. Apply by letter, directed to Anthony Dey, No. 63 Cedar street, corner of Nassau street, New York, by mail or otherwise, stating terms, &c. A. DEY.

New York, Nov. 30.

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